FAKTOROVICH, M.L.

Work on industrial hygiene. Gig. i san. 26 no.6:106 Je '61.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Velikolukskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)

L 29004-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6018875 SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/65/000/004/0066/0069

AUTHOR: Faktorovich, M. L.

ORG: Sanepidstantsiya, Velikiye Luki

TITLE: Experience in planning the work of a sanitation and epidemiology station

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 4, 1965, 66-69

TOPIC TAGS: epidemiology, sanitation, bacteriology, parasitology

ABSTRACT: The article describes how the work of a sanitation and epidemiology station is planned in the framework of the quarterly plan. The work is broken down into the following categories: organizational questions; work with personnel; scientific work; the work of the various departments -- sanitation (including the sanitation and hygiene laboratory), epidemiology (including the bacteriological laboratory), disinfection and parasitiology; work with sanitation field workers; and sanitation education. The category "organizational questions" covers the station's external relations with local official bodies, while the category "work with personnel" includes seminars, training, and a program of specialization. All the physicians at the station are engaged in research. Preventive measures against intestinal diseases, diphtheria, and tuberculosis are handled by the unified epidemiological department and bacteriological laboratory. The sanitation department and the sanitation and hygiene laboratory are also combined, for more effective inspection work. The quarterly plans do not replace the annual plans drawn up with regard to the prevention of infectious diseases. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 21Aug64

Card 1/1 BLG UDC: 614.4:614.2:65.012.2

FAK[illegible]VICH, N. Ya.

36965. SHIRNOV, B. L. i FAK'OROVICH, N. Ya. K voprosu ob afazii u politravm. Nevropatologiya i psikhiatriya, 1949, No. 6, c. 27-28

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

FAKTOROVICH, M.I. (Velikiye Luki)

Feldsher at a medical center. Fel'd. i akush. 26 no.12:44-47 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(VELIKIYE LUKI--MEDICINE, INDUSTRIAL)

FAKTOROVICH, V.; KORDON, A., inzh.

Consequences of the breakdown of the tanker "Friedrich Engels." Mor. flot 21 no.8:21-23 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nachal'nik morskoy inspektsii Baltiyskogo parokhodstva (for Faktorovich). 2. Kommercheskiy otdel Chernomorskogo parokhodstva (for Kordon).

(Tank vessels) (Salvage)

FAKTOROVICH, V.I.

Voyage of the motorship "Mikhail Kalinin" to the Antarctica.
Biul. Upr. Glav.rev. po bezop. moreplav. no.13:39-48 '59.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Nachal'nik Morskoy inspektsii BGMP.
(Antarctic regions--Navigation)

BUYZGIN, Nikolay Yakovlevich, kapitan dal'nego plavaniya: MATSYUTO, Aleksandr Fedorovich, kapitan dal'nego plavaniya; FAKTOROVICH, Veniamin Isayevich, kapitan dal'nego plavaniya; MATYUSHINA, S.P., red; KLAPTSOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Use of radar for the prevention of ship collisions] Ispol'zovanie radiolokatora dlia preduprezhdeniia stolknovenii sudov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1962. 101 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Collisions at sea—Prevention) (Radar in navigation)

FAKTOROVICH, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VEYNRAUB, L.M., inzh.

Introducing the radio dispatcher system in construction.
Stroi.prom. 27 no.8:3-7 Ag '49. (MIRA 13:2)

1. TSentral'naya eksperimental'no-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'stva (for Faktorovich). 2. Sektor svyazi Mintyazhstroya (for Veynraub).
(Construction industry) (Radio control)

FA[illegible], Yu. A.

Organization of building-assembling works according to the weekly-twenty-four hour schedule Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1952. 150 p. (54-17573)

TH438.F33

FAKTOROVICH, Yu.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Determining optimal programs for construction and installation trusts. Stroi.prom 32 no.12:27-30 D'54. (MLRA 8:3)
(Construction industry)

FAKTOROVICH, Yu.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Methods of strengthening and specializing construction organizations. Stroi.prom.33 no.6:25-28 Je'55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Construction industry)

FAKTOROVICH, Yuriy Arkadiyevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YUDINA, L.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; MEL'NICHENKO, F.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Dispatcher control in building operations] Dispetcherskoe upravlenie stroitel'stvom. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1956. 133 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Building)

FAKTOROVICH, Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Dispatching in the industry. Stroitel' 2 no.3:21 Mr '56.
(Industrial management) (MLRA 9:12)

FAKTOROVICH, Yu.

SOKOLOV, B.; FAKTOROVICH, Yu.

Development and improvement of agencies for the management of construction work. Vop.ekon. no.5:19-28 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Construction industry)

FAKTOROVICH, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEVROPIN, V.S., inzh.-ekonom.; REPINKO, A.T., red.; MORSKOY, K.L., red.izd-va; TEYERMAN, T.M., tekhn.red.

[Organizational forms of the management of construction work economic administrative districts] Organizatsionnye formy upravleniia stroitel'stva v ekonomicheskikh administrativnykh raionakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1958. 26 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Construction industry)

FAKTOROVICH, Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk

Dispatching in building. Stroitel' no.2:15-18 F '59.
(MIRA 12:5)
(Building--Superintendence)

ISAYEV, V.Ya.; VAKSMAN, V.Ye.[deceased]; IVANOV, A.K.; BUDO, A.S.; FAKTOROVICH, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; GERASIMOVA, G.S., red. izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Consolidation and specialization in the building organizations of the Main Leningrad Construction Trust; practices and economic effectiveness] Ukrupnenie i spetsializatsiia stroitel'nykh organizatsii v Glavleningradstroe; opyt i ekonomicheskaia effektivnosti. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1960. 74 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Construction industry)

FAKTOROVICH, Yu. A., Doc Tech Sci, "~~CONTROL OFFICE MA-~~ Dispatcher control
~~-NAGEMENT~~ IN CONSTRUCTION. (~~INVESTIGATION~~ Study AND INTRODUCTION
OF ORG systems FORMS, PRACTICAL METHODS, AND TECHNICAL FACILITIES OF
Dispatcher
CONTROL OF ~~OFFICE MANAGEMENT~~ IN CONSTRUCTION). Moscow, 1961.
Construction
(ACADEMY OF ~~BUILDING~~ AND ARCHITECTURE USSR). (KL-DV, 11-61,
216).

VECHTOMOV, M.I., inzh.; KUDRYAVTSEV, V.A., inzh.; MALKES, D.A., inzh.; OSTROVSKIY, G.I.; POVERENNYY, L.D.; SUSHKOV, P.M., inzh.; TYULENEV, N.Z., inzh. Prinimali uchastiye: GALYAMOVA, N.S., inzh.; PUTEYEVA, N.P.; IZRAYLOVICH, Ye.A., inzh.; MARCHENKO, G.A., inzh.; MALYGINA, Z.S.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.; SOKOV, V.N., inzh.; TARASOVA, S.N.; YASHAYEV, A.L., inzh.; FILIMONOV, S.V.; DRALICH, K.F., inzh., nauch. red.; NOVITCHENKO, K.M., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SIMAKOV, S.N., inzh., nauchnyy red.; FAKTOROVICH, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; STUPIN, Ye.N., otv. red.; LUTOV, N.S., red.; IVANOV, V.S., red.; BAGUZOV, N.P., glav. red.; VOLCHEGORSKIY, M.S., zam. glav. red.; DOBRYNIN, S.N., red.; NAZAROV, I.A., red.; KOLESNIKOV, S.I., red.; MEL'NIKOV, N.P., red.; SUSNIKOV, A.A., red.; STAROVEROV, I.G., red.; LYTKINA, L.S., red. izd-va; GORDEYEV, P.A., red. izd-va; OSENKO, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the designer of industrial, residential, and public buildings and structures; organization of construction and execution of building and assembly operations. Industrial construction] Spravochnik proektirovshchika promyshlennykh, zhilykh i obshchestvennykh zdanii i sooruzhenii; organizatsiia stroitel'stva i proizvodstvo stroitel'no-montazhnykh rabot. Promyshlennoe stroitel'stvo. Pod red. P.M.Sushkova. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 372 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Industrial buildings)

FAKTOROVICH, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improvement of the organizational forms of the management of construction as a factor in shortening building time. Trudy MIEI no.15:425-430 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Construction industry)

FAKTOROVICH, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; YUDINA, L.A., red. izd-va; RODIONOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Remote control in construction]Dispetcherskoe upravlenie v stroitel'stve. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 202 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Remote control) (Construction industry)

LEYKIN, B.P., red.; BALIKHIN, M.I., red.; FAKTOROVICH, Yu.A., red.; SEDOV, A.P., inzh., red.; EYDINOV, I.Sh., inzh. red.; ODINOKOV, S.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PETROVA, V.V., red.izd-va; MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.; CHERKASSKAYA, F.T., tekhn. red.

[Construction specifications and regulations] Stroitel'nye normy i pravila. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. Pt.3. Sec.A. ch.8.[Basic principles and regulations for operational planning and remote control (SNiP III-A. 8-62)] Operativnoe planirovanie i dispetcherizatsiia; osnovnye polozheniia i pravila (SNiP III-A.8-62). 1963. 7 p. Pt.3. Sec.V. ch.13.[Finishing coats for structures; regulations for production and acdeptance of work (SNiP III-V.13-62)] Otdelochnye pokrytiia stroitel'nykh konstruktsii; pravila proizvodstva i priemki rabot (SNiP III-V.13-62). 1963. 24 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.R.)Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2.Gosstroy SSSR (for Leykin, Sedov). 3. Mezhduvedomstvennaya komissiya po peresmotru stroitel'nykh norm i pravil(for Balakhin, Eydinov). 4. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Faktorovich). 5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Odinokov). (Finishes and finishing) (Construction indu[redacted])

L 38157-66 EWT(m)/T DJ

ACC NR: AP6025665 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0133/0133

20
B

INVENTOR: Fakturovich, A. M.; Boyko, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Hydrodynamic drive gear. Class 47, No. 183558

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 133

TOPIC TAGS: transmission gear, clutch, torque converter

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a hydrodynamic drive gear which can be used in a hydraulic clutch or torque converter (see Fig. 1). To transmit a

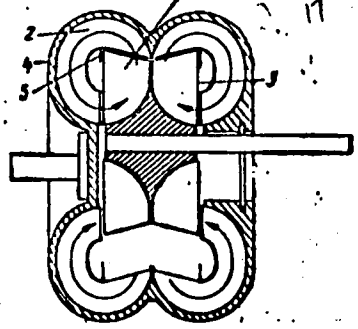

Fig. 1. Hydrodynamic drive gear

1 - Pump wheel; 2 - turbine wheel;
3 - intake tips; 4 - basin;
5 - anchor ring.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.226.5(088.8)

L 38157-66

ACC NR: AP6025665 C

torque moment between parallel shafts, including those with varying degrees of coaxial misalignment, a pump wheel is eccentrically mounted relative to a turbine wheel. In this way the height of the intake tips of the pump wheel's blades is greater than the difference in the radii of the basin and the anchor ring located at the turbine output or, in the value of its maximum eccentricity, of the guide device. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [KT]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 25Jan65/ ATD PRESS: 5044

Card 2/2 mcp

69683
S/126/60/009/03/003/033
E032/E414

24.7900

AUTHORS: Novogrudskiy, V.N. and Fakudov, I.G.

TITLE: The Magnetocaloric Effect and the Magnetization of Ferromagnetic Chromium Sulphide

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 3, pp 332-336 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A study is reported of the magnetocaloric effect and magnetization in $CrS_{1.17}$. The ferromagnetic chromium sulphide was prepared by baking fine powders of chromium and sulphur using the method described in a previous paper (Ref 4). The specimens were in the form of ellipsoids with semiaxes equal to 2.75 and 5.6 mm. The specimen was mounted as shown in Fig 1 in which, 1 are molybdenum leads, 2 is a silver-coated glass tube, 3 is a copper jacket, 4 is a thermistor and 5 is the specimen. Water was circulated through the copper jacket and was thermostated. The thermal effect was measured in a vacuum of 10^{-4} mm Hg which was produced with the aid of activated charcoal. The thermistor which was used to measure the temperature had a thermal inertia of the order of a few hundredths of a sec.

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The Magnetocaloric Effect and the Magnetization of Ferromagnetic Chromium Sulphide

Its temperature coefficients of resistance was 2.8% per degree at 20°C. The resistance of the thermistor was measured with the aid of a bridge to an accuracy of ± 0.02 ohm. The sensitivity was not less than 0.005°C per mm and the temperature changes were measured to an accuracy of 4 to 5%. Magnetization curves were determined for the specimens by the ballistic method. The results obtained are summarized in Fig 2 to 5. The figure captions are as follows: Fig 2. Dependence of the magnetocaloric effect on the temperature for different magnetic fields (the change in temperature on magnetization or demagnetization is plotted as a function of the temperature in °C). The fields used were 14400, 10970, 9070, 7460 and 4150 oe. All the curves have a maximum at about 33°C. Fig 3. The dependence of the magnetocaloric effect on the square of the magnetization at different temperatures (the temperature change is plotted as a function of σ^2 , σ being in oe/cm3).

Card 2/4 The curves are linear except near the σ^2 axis. The

The Magnetocaloric Effect and the Magnetization of Ferromagnetic Chromium Sulphide

temperatures used were 24, 22.2, 20.4, 18.5, 17.25, 16.35, 14.0, 11.4, 9.2 and 7.7°C. Fig 4. Dependence of the magnetocaloric effect as a function of the square of the magnetization at 34.9, 36.8, 31.3, 29.7, 28.2, 26.8 and 25.2°C. These curves are linear almost down to the σ^2 axis. Fig 5. Dependence of the spontaneous magnetization (curve 1) and the square of the spontaneous magnetization (curve 2) on temperature. The open circles were determined from the magnetocaloric effect and the dots using the method of equal magnetization lines. The results may be summarized as follows

$t \ll \theta \quad \Delta t \sim H$ (θ is the Curie point)

$t = \theta \quad t \sim H^{2/3}$

$t \gg \theta \quad t \sim H^2$

In the intermediate temperature region the phenomenon is described by the more complicated expression

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$$\alpha \cdot \Delta t^{1/2} + \beta \cdot \Delta t^{3/2} = H$$

Acknowledgements are made to V.P.Krasovskiy.
There are 5 figures and 12 references, 8 of which are Soviet, 2 English, 1 French and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR
(Institute of Physics of Metals AS USSR

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1959

Card 4/4

FAKUSHIN, L.B.

Investigating the strength of plugging cements under conditions of confining pressure. Trudy VNIIBT no.9:56-69 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

FAL, J.

Difficulties of drying grain in Zielona Gora Voivodeship.
p. 8. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1955 Warszawa GOSPODARKA ZABOZOWA

SOURCE: East European Acession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

L 23358-66 T JK
ACC NR: AP5024610 (A) SOURCE CODE: PO/0100/65/013/004/0426/0439

AUTHOR: Kowarzyk, H. (Wroclaw); Czerchawski, L.; Fal, L.

17
8

ORG: Department of Pathophysiology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw

TITLE: Combined action of tetanus and botulinum toxins in animals

SOURCE: Archivum immunologiae et therapiae experimentalis, v. 13, no. 4, 1965, 426-439

TOPIC TAGS: toxin, bacterial toxin, botulinum toxin, tetanus toxin, toxic effect, botulism, tetanus, neurotropic poison, exotoxin

ABSTRACT: Three groups of 32 mice were used to compare simultaneous poisoning by tetanus and botulinum toxins with poisoning by each toxin separately. A botulinum toxin dose of 0.2 mg caused 23% to 47% mortality; tetanus toxin doses of 0.2 to 1.0 mg caused a mortality of 57% to 94%. Botulism symptoms appeared earlier, and tetanus symptoms appeared later, in the mice receiving both toxins than in the control groups receiving either toxin alone. At certain dose ratios botulinum toxin suppressed the effects of tetanus poisoning. Other experiments indicate that while botulinum toxin protects against tetanus toxin, tetanus toxin may

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ACC NR: AP5024610 O

potentiate botulinum toxin. High doses of tetanus toxin were not inhibited by subsequent administration of botulinum toxin. The characteristic symptoms of both toxins (rigidity of the muscles of the spine and extremities, and flaccidity of abdominal muscles) occurred simultaneously in animals receiving both toxins. The role of glutamic-oxalacetic transaminase (GOT) in the effects of tetanus and botulinum toxins was studied. GOT levels were raised by injection of tetanus toxin, and wereunaffected by botulinum toxin. Botulinum toxin inhibited the GOT reaction in rabbits poisoned with tetanus toxin. It is concluded that the raised GOT levels symptomatic of tetanus result either from muscular contraction or from increased muscular content of acetylcholine. Botulism counteracts both these phenomena and thus blocks the action of tetanus toxin on GOT level. The origin of the excess GOT (whether muscles or liver) was not ascertained. The following metabolic changes are assumed to occur: 1) Botulinum toxin removes one of the substrates of the tetanus pathway, blocking it. 2) Tetanus toxin stimulates production of an essential factor of the botulinum pathway, facilitating it.

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00Jul64/ OTH REF: 017

Card 2/2 LC

FAL', N.I.

Study of antigenic substances of Streptococcus viridans. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.3:20-24 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut klinicheskoy meditsiny im. akademika M.D.Strazhesko, Kiyev.

TYDEL'SKAYA, I.I.; YEZERSKAYA, M.A.; PAL', N.I.

Effect of Streptococcus viridans antigens on hemopoiesis; an experimental study. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.10:90-94 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Ukrainskiy institut klinicheskoy meditsiny imeni akademika N.D.Strazhesko. Submitted May 11, 1964.

FAL, Wlodzimierz; CZERCHAWSKI, Leszek

Acetylcholine in the suprarenal glands of animals with experimental tetanus. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 11 no.1/2:295-301 '63.

1. Department of Pathophysiology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.
(TETANUS) (ACETYLCHOLINE) (ADRENAL GLANDS)
(HISTOCHEMISTRY)

FAL, Wlodzimierz; CZERCHAWSKI, Leszek

Acetylcholine liberated from the nerve-muscle preparation in tetanus toxin poisoning. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 11 no.3: 423-430 '63.

1. Department of Pathophysiology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.
(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS) (CLOSTRIDIUM TETANI)
(ACETYLCHOLINE) (MYONEURAL JUNCTION)

KOWARZYK, Hugon; CZERCHAWSKI, Leszek; FAL, Wlodzimierz

Combined action of tetanus and borulimum toxins in animals.
Arch. immun. ther. exp. 13 no.4:426-439 '65.

1. Department of Pathophysiology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

LAKATOS, Karoly, dr.; FALABU, Karoly, dr.-no oalmottizalo vedono

Tuberculosis morbidity in childhood in district Szolnok, Hungary, in 1958-61. Tuberkulozis 16 no.3:72-74 Mr '63.

1. A Szolnok megyei Tbc Gondozo Intezet (Igazgato: Ferenczi Gyorgy dr.) kozlemenye.

(MORBIDITY) (BCG VACCINATION) (TUBERCULIN REACTION)
(EPIDEMIOLOGY) (TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDHOOD)

K

USSR / Forestry. Forest Management.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 18, 1958, No. 82192

Author : Faladayev, Z. N.
Inst : Western Siberian Affiliate AS USSR
Title : Natural Regeneration in Principal Types of Pine Forests of Yeniseyskiy Ridge

Orig Pub : Tr. po lesn. kh-vu Zap. Sibiri. Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR, 1957, vyp 3, 175-178

Abstract : It is indicated that there are large surfaces of overmature pine plantations not being exploited. It was determined that continuous fellings in pine, cowberry and whortleberry woods without restrictions on the quantities and periods of continuity of the wood to be felled were successfully restored by the pine chiefly through the second growth under the canopy. In virtue of the windfall here of the pine, because of the super-

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USSR / Forestry. Forest Management.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 18, 1958, No. 82192

ficial distribution of the root systems on the low-grade and strongly stony soils, it is recommended that the seedings be protected with bordering tree strips. There is a qualitative appraisal of restoration in forest types of pine lichen-cowberry, pine cowberry and whortleberry, and pine with alder underbrush. -- L. V. Nesmelov

Card 2/2

SHELEST, A.Ye.; FALADAYEVA, Z.S.; PAVLOV, I.M.

Changes in the mechanical properties of the AT-3 alloy following cold work and annealing. Titan i ego splavy no.10:245-250 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

FALADOVA-LAVICKOVA, E.

Multiple brain tumors in Recklinghausen's neurofibromatosis. Cesk. rentgen. 17 no.1:16-18 Ja '63.

1. Ustredni rentgenologicke oddeleni nemocnice v Praze-Motole, prednosta prof. dr. S. Vesin, DrSc.
(NEUROFIBROMATOSIS) (ACOUSTIC NERVE) (NEURILEMMOMA)
(NEOPLASMS NERVOUS TISSUE) (BRAIN NEOPLASMS)

PALALEYEV, D.

Elimination of defects in pasteurizers design. Moloch.prom. 18 no.3:41 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Alma-Atinskiy trest.
(Pasteurizers)

K-2

USSR/Forestry - Biology and Typology of the Forest.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 39075

Author : Falaleyev, E.N.

Inst : Sibirian Silvicultural Institute.

Title : Contribution to the Characteristics of the Pine-Foliate Forests of the Northern Yenisey Rayon of the Krasnoyarsk Kray.

Orig Pub : Tr. Sibirsk. lesotekhn. in-ta, 1956, sb. 12, 85-100.

Abstract : Studies were conducted in pine-larch forests around the middle stream of the river Teya. Larch plantations of the highest productivity are formed on fresh hidden-and weakly podzol soils. The most productive pine forests are adapted to hidden podzolic sandy and clayey loams. Green-mossy forest types with high-aged trees are prevalent. The restoration of forests in red bilberry,

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 39075

lichen-red bilberry, blueberry pine forests and in pine forests with underbrush of alder trees is proceeding quite successfully.
The restoration of all types of wood stops only after all the old trees have been replaced and most often by substitution of coniferous trees by birch trees.
4 types of larch and 2 types of coniferous forests are described in this study.

PALAMARCHUK, M.M., Cand Agr Sci—(diss) "Pine and leafy forests of the northern part of the Yenisey Ridge and ways of improving their economy." Vladivostok, 195 . 16 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Far-Eastern Affiliate im. V.L. Komarov), 150 copies (KL, 26-58, 114)

FALALEYEV, E.N.; SOROKOUMOV, P., student

Description of the spruce-fir forest types in the region of the Achinsk-Abalakovo railroad. [Trudy] STI 35:103-108 '63 (MIRA 16:2)

FALALEYEV, Eduard Nikolayevich; PRAVDIN, L.F., red.

[Fir forests of Siberia and their comprechensive exploitation] Pikhtovye lesa Sibiri i ikh kompleksnoe ispol'zovanie. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost', 1964. 164 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

TIKHOMIROV, Boris Nikolayevich; KOROPACHINSKIY, Igor' Yur'yevich; FALALEYEV, Eduard Nikolayevich; DVORNIKOV, P.P., red.; SVETLAYEVA, A.S., red. izd-va; LOBANKOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Larch forests of Siberia and the Far East] Listvennichnye lesa Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 163 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Siberia—Larch)

FALALEYEV, E.N.

Dynamics of the commercial structure of fir stands. [Trudy]
STI 35:34-39 '63 (MIRA 18:2)

85037

S/126/60/010/004/003/023
E073/E535

9.4300 (1137, 1138, 1143)

AUTHORS: Lapkin, N.I., Bukhvostova, N. G. and Falaleyev, G.A.

TITLE: Influence of Heat Treatment on the Magnetic Properties of Nickel-Zinc Ferrites

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol.10, No.4, pp. 521-526

TEXT: The influence was investigated of the annealing (ferritizing) temperature of the mass and of the sintering temperature of components on the initial permeability μ_o, tg δ, the coercive force H_c, the residual induction B_r and the Curie point θ of nickel-zinc ferrites of the following composition by weight: Fe_2O_3 - 66.0%, NiO - 12.0%, ZnO - 22.0%. The process of production of the specimens is briefly described. μ_o and tgδ were measured by means of a Maxwell bridge at 1000 cps, H_c, B_r and B_m were measured by a ballistic method. In the experiments over 500 toroidal specimens with an average diameter of 20 mm and a height of 5 mm were investigated. The first series of experiments were made for the purpose of determining the dependence of the magnetic properties and also the porosity of the tested nickel-zinc ferrites on the sintering temperature (1000 to 1350°C) for a constant

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Influence of Heat Treatment on the Magnetic Properties of Nickel-Zinc Ferrites

ferritizing temperature (1050°C) and a constant duration of the sintering process (4 hours). For a sintering temperature of 1100°C the magnetic properties proved very low (Fig.1). With increasing sintering temperature, up to 1250°C, the maximum induction and the initial permeability increased considerably and the coercive force and the loss angle tangent decreased. X-ray structural and metallographic analyses indicate that for a sintering temperature of 1250°C a solid solution of nickel-zinc ferrite is formed. Further increase in the sintering temperature leads to a change in the phase composition, namely, a decomposition of the zinc ferrite, an increase in porosity (Fig.2) and poorer magnetic properties. The second series of experiments was made for determining the influence of the annealing temperature on the magnetic properties of ferrites sintered at 1250, 1300 and 1350°C; the results are plotted in Fig.3. The ferritizing process has a considerable influence on the shrinkage, the magnetic induction, the initial magnetic permeability and the loss angle. The coercive force is

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only slightly affected by changes in the annealing temperature. Comparison of the results obtained on the influence of the annealing temperature of the mass and the sintering temperature of the finished components (Fig.4) indicates that the process of ferritizing has a considerable influence on the magnetic properties of ferrites. The Curie point, 160°C, is determined by the chemical composition and does not depend on the heat treatment. The following optimum temperatures were determined: annealing 1050 to 1150°C, sintering not exceeding 1250°C. After annealing at 1050°C and sintering at 1250°C the tested ferrites had an initial permeability of 1000 to 1100 gauss/Oe, tgδ equalled 0.5 to 0.6. Such ferrites proved suitable as cores for surge transformers with surge durations of 0.6 to 1.0 μsec. For shorter pulses, ferrites with lower initial permeabilities and loss angles have to be used. Comparative tests with surge transformers have shown that ferrite cores are superior to cores of the magnetically soft alloys 79H5M (79N5M) and 50H(50N). By using ferrite cores it proved possible to reduce the weight and size of surge transformers by a

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factor of 15 to 20, considerably reducing their cost and ensuring the obtaining of stable, square topped pulses with steep fronts. There are 4 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov (Ural Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1959

Card 4/4

S/126/61/011/003/015/017
E032/E514

AUTHORS: FALALEYEV, G.A. and Lapkin, N. I.

TITLE: The Effect of Neutron Bombardment on the Magnetic Properties of Cores Made from the 79HM (79NM) Alloy

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.11, No.3, pp. 473-474

TEXT: The present authors have measured the frequency dependence of the magnetic properties of the 79NM alloy before and after neutron bombardment. The following quantities were measured: initial permeability μ_o, amplitude and inductive maximum permeabilities $\bar{\mu}_m$, $\bar{\mu}_{zm}$ and the tangent of the loss angle at these points tan δ_o, tan δ_m. Wound-tape core specimens (42 x 30 x 5 mm) made from a ribbon 0.08 mm thick were used. The specimens were irradiated with a neutron beam of 10^6 neutrons/cm^{2}sec. The total dose was 5×10^9 neutrons/cm^2. The results obtained are summarized in the figure, in which the full curves refer to the magnitudes of the parameters before the irradiation and the dashed curves to the magnitude after irradiation. In this figure μ is in Gauss/Oe (vertical axis) and the magnetization reversal frequency in sec^{-1} (horizontal axis). There are 1 figure and

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The Effect of Neutron ...

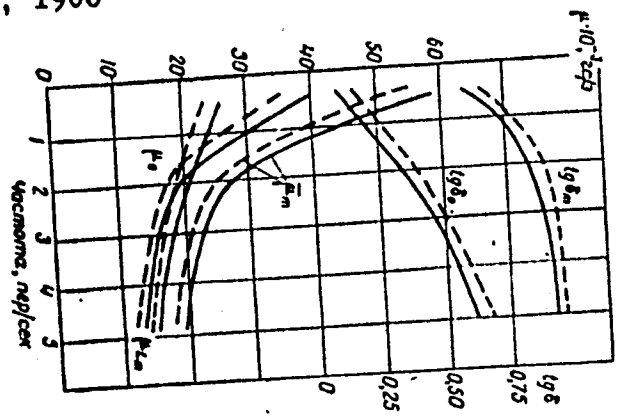
S/126/61/011/003/015/017
E032/E514

4 references: 1 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov (Ural Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: August 5, 1960

Figure



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37697

S/126/62/013/004/005/022
E073/E535

18.8[illegible]
18.1[illegible]

AUTHORS: Zaykova, V.A., Shur, Ya.S. and Falaleyev, G.A.

TITLE: On the dependence of the magnetic properties on the thickness of ferromagnetic sheets

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.4, 521-528 1962

TEXT: The dependence of the magnetic properties on the thickness of the sheet (0.1 - 0.005 mm) was investigated for 66-permalloy and perminvar (23% Co, 43% Ni, rest Fe) in the magnetically-isotropic as well as in the magnetically-textured states. From the sheet, rings 40 x 29 mm were cut and annealed in a vacuum of 10^{-4} mm Hg at 1100°C. To obtain differing surfaces one part of the rings was covered with aluminium-oxide powder, the other with a fine suspension of this powder in acetone. After annealing, the surface of the rings annealed under aluminium-oxide powder was found to be covered with mounds, whilst the surface of the other specimens remained almost completely undistorted. Specimens were subjected to thermomechanical treatment in a circular magnetic field of 18 Oe so as to obtain material with the axis of easy magnetization parallel to the surface. The

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magnetic properties were measured ballistically on toroidal specimens consisting of 2-10 rings of equal thickness. The specimens were placed into a thin perspex holder, which also carried the metering coil, to prevent deformation. It was found that in these alloys formation of a magnetic texture for which I_s in the domains is parallel to the surface of the specimens had less influence on the $H_c(d)$ curves than in silicon iron. The actual values measured for isotropic ($H_c^{изэ}$) and textured ($H_c^{тмо}$) sheets of thicknesses d between 0.1 and 0.005 mm are given in the table. The increase in H_c with decreasing sheet thickness is attributed to the charges produced at the surface of the specimen by the spins of the boundary zone, which in thin specimens increase the density of the boundary energy. Apparently, this mechanism is valid for all ferromagnetics for which $K \ll I_s^2$, whilst for ferromagnetics for which K approaches or is greater than I_s^2, the charges occurring at the surface of the specimen due to deviation of the axis of easy magnetization from the surface plane and changes of the magnetic-surface structure with decreasing thickness have a decisive influence for thicknesses of 10^{-1} to 10^{-3} mm. The leakage fields occurring at surface nonuniformities

(mounds, waviness, etc.) have an appreciable influence on the magnetic properties of thin specimens. $H_c(d)$ curves for specimens with "mounds" are somewhat higher than those obtained for "smooth" specimens. The dependence of the residual magnetization on the thickness of the specimen also changes considerably: in smooth specimens B_r/B_s increase with decreasing thickness, whilst in specimens with mounds they increase at first, reaching a maximum, and then decrease. The magnetic texture produced by thermomagnetic treatment in thin specimens with "mounds" is less perfect than that produced in "smooth" specimens. The residual induction in "smooth" and "mounded" magnetically-textured, 0.005 mm thick specimens equalled 95 - 97% B_s and 75 - 85% B_s, respectively. Therefore, to obtain thin sheet with a perfect magnetic texture it is essential to prevent the formation of any type of surface nonuniformity during annealing. This applies to any type of magnetically-textured material, regardless of the method used to produce the texture. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

On the dependence of the magnetic ... S/126/62/013/004/005/022
E073/E535

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR
(Institute of Physics of Metals, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 25, 1961

Table:

Сплав (PERMINVAR ALLOY)	d, мм	$H_c^{из}$, э	$H_c^{тмо}$, э	$H_c^{из}/H_c^{тмо}$
Пермивар	0,1	0,34	0,093	3,6
	0,03	0,46	0,125	3,6
	0,01	0,55	0,22	2,5
	0,007	0,58	0,30	1,9
	0,005	0,60	0,41	1,5
66-пермаллой (66-PERMALLOY)	0,1	0,25	0,075	3,6
	0,05	0,25	0,063	4,0
	0,03	0,28	0,055	2,9
	0,02	0,34	0,145	2,3
	0,015	0,38	0,21	1,8
	0,007	0,58	0,46	1,3
	0,005	0,66	0,56	1,2

Card 4/4

1. ALEKSANDROV, A. G.; FALALEYEV, G. E.; TSVETKIN, S.N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Sand, Foundry
7. Molding sand for radiator production., Lit.proiz.,No. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

KRYLOV, V.F.; GORBACHEV, D.T.; AGAFONOV, I.G.; FALALEYEV, L.A.

Mining 1,000 tons of coal in one day in the Kuznetsk Basin with the OMKU complex. Ugol' 39 no.6:12-15 Je'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kombinat ugol'nykh predpriyatiy Kuznetskogo kamennougol'nogo basseyna (for Krylov). 2. Kombinat ugol'nykh predpriyatiy Kemerovskogo rayona, Kuzbass (for Gorbachev). 3. Shakhta "Promyshlenskaya" Kombinata ugol'nykh predpriyatiy Kemerovskogo rayona, Kuzbass (for Agafonov, Falaleyev).

TSEYTLIN, A.B.; FALALEYEV, L.V.

The RVA-1-2 vacuum mercury-vapor unit. Prib.i tekh.eksp. 6 no.5:120-126 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Vacuum apparatus)

PALALEYEV, M.N

Improving the loading of superphosphates onto railroad cars. Khim.prom. no.2:117-118 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Novskiy khimicheskiy zavod.
(Loading and unloading) (Phosphates)

USSR/Chemistry - Transportation of chemicals FD-2531

Card 1/1 Pub. 50 - 10/14

Author : Falaleyev, M. N.

Title : Experience in the work of the railroad transportation department of the Neva Chemical Plant

Periodical : Khim. prom. No 4, 236-238, Jun 1955

Abstract : This article deals with the organization of the loading and unloading of supplies and chemical products at the Neva Chemical Plant, which has its own railroad branch. The supplies mentioned are apatite concentrate, pyrite concentrates, and fuel. The product of which the storage and shipment are discussed is superphosphate.

Institution : Neva Chemical Plant

S/196/62/000/004/015/023
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Stolov, L.I., and Falaleyev, N.S.

TITLE: Determination of the equivalent circuit parameters for a low-output induction motor with hollow non-magnetic rotor

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.4, 1962, 17, abstract 4 I102. (Tr. Kazansk. aviats. in-ta, no.59, 1960, 75-79).

TEXT: To determine the equivalent circuit parameters of an induction motor with hollow non-magnetic rotor, when magnetic losses in the rotor and its leakage inductance may be neglected, it is convenient to use a combined vector diagram for the motor condition and for the synchronous no-load condition constructed for identical stator current (I) values both at no-load and on-load. Separate diagrams are constructed for the control and field windings. In the construction the stator current vector is directed along the abscissus. The experimentally-determined input impedances U_1/I and U_{10}/I are laid out respectively at

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angles of ψ_1, which is the angle of phase displacement between the stator current I and the voltage U_1 on load (usually at short circuit), and at an angle of ψ_o, which is the phase displacement angle between the stator current I and the voltage U_{10} with synchronous no-load conditions. Perpendiculars are dropped to the ordinate axis from the ends of the vectors U_1/I and U_{10}/I. To the end of the perpendicular dropped from the end of the vector U_1/I is added a section numerically equal to the stator ohmic resistance r_1. A straight line is drawn from the origin at an angle

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{n}{m}$$

to the ordinate axis to determine the leakage reactance of the stator winding x_1 from the vector diagram. Then the reactance of the quadrature branch of the equivalent circuit

$$x_{12} = \frac{E_1}{I \cos \theta}$$

and the ohmic resistance of the rotor $r_2 = \frac{x_{12} \cdot S}{\tan \theta}$ are found,

where: E is the voltage on the quadrature branch of the equivalent circuit; S is the slip; n and m are segments of straight lines determined from the vector diagram. An example is given of a calculation of the parameters of a two-phase 400-cycle capacitor motor with hollow non-magnetic rotor. The difference between calculated values and test results does not exceed 16%. 2 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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L 27299-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RPL WW/JFW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5002730 S/0195/64/005/006/1119/1120

35
21
B

AUTHORS: Tsvetkov, Yu. D.; Falaleyev, O. V.

TITLE: Study of stable radical recombination in irradiated organic single crystals by means of electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR)

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 5, no. 6, 1964, 1119-1120

TOPIC TAGS: organic crystal, paramagnetic resonance, radical equation, recombination, aminoacid, dicarboxylic acid/ EPR 2 radiospectrometer

ABSTRACT: The recombination of stable radicals (at room temperature) formed by irradiating some aminoacids and dicarboxylic acids was investigated in order to understand the kinetics of free radical reactions in the solid phase. The specimens were irradiated by 200 kv, 3 milliroentgen x-rays at room temperatures and pressures in air. The EPR-spectra were observed by an EPR-2 radiospectrometer. Five different specimens were tested and the results plotted as free radical concentration R versus temperature T/T_{pl}. In all cases the region of intensive free radical recombination was found to lie in the limit (0.75-0.95) T/T_{pl}. In this region the kinetics of dicarboxylic acid free radical recombination did not

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ACCESSION NR: AP5002730

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follow any simple first or second order law. Within the radiation dose used, the recombination kinetics was independant of the dose rate. "The authors are grateful to V. V. Voyevodskiy for discussing the results and to V. A. Borodayevskiy for helping in the experiments." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya SO AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Kinetics and Combustion, SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, OC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

FALALEYEV, V.

Anniversary of the northern sulphuric acid producers. Let. Sev. 4:250-251 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Medeplavil'nyy zavod Noril'skogo polimetallicheskogo kombinata.

LOKSHIN, E.Yu., prof., doktor ekon. nauk; [illegible], G.F., red.; BERLOV, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Outlook for the development of Soviet industry during the next fifteen years] Perspektivy razvitiia promyshlennosti SSSR na blizhaishie piatnadtsat' let. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1958. 39 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.3, no.19). (MIRA 11:9)
(Russia--Industries)

TRUTEN', V.A.; FALALEYEVA, R.V.

Measurement of great lengths in workshops. Izm. tekh. no.12: 7-9 D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

GAVRILOV, V.; KHVOSTIKOV, I.A., professor, nauchnyy redaktor; FALALEYEVA, T.F., redaktor.

[Optical phenomena in the atmosphere] Svetovye iavleniia v atmosfere. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo kul'turno-prosvetitel'noi lit-ry, 1952. 91 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:11)

(Meteorological optics)

FALALEYEVA, T.F., redaktor; LIVSHCHITS, I.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[At the great construction projects of Communism] Na velikikh stroikakh kommunizma. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo kul'turno-prosvetitel'noi lit-ry, 1952. 246 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:7)
(Russia—Public works)

FILIMONOV, Nikolay Petrovich; kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; PALALEYEVA, T.F., redaktor; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Advantages of using machines in a socialist society] Preimushchestva primeneniia mashin v sotsialisticheskom obshchestve. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1957. 38 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.3, no.18) (MLRA 10:11)
(Industrialization)

FALALEYEVA, T. F.

DEMIDOV, Sergey Fedorovich; FALALEYEVA, T.F., redaktor; GUBIN, M.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Specialization and distribution of branches of agriculture] Spetsializatsii i razmeshchenie otraslei sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1957. 39 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser. 3, no.16) (MLRA 10:9)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Demidov)
(Agriculture)

GERSHKOVICH, Iosif Isaakovich; FALALEYEVA, T.F., red.; BEHLOV, A.P., tekhn.red.

[Conversion to a seven-hour workday and the regulation of wages; practices of the Vladimir Il'ich Factory] Perekhod na semichasovoi rabochii den' i uporiadochenie zarabotnoi platy; iz opyta zavoda imeni Vladimira Il'icha. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1958. 31 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser. 3, no.25) (MIRA 12:7)
(Hours of labor) (Wages)

ZHEREBILOV, Valentin Mikhaylovich, kand. ekon. nauk; FALALEYEVA, T.F., red.; BERLOV, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Undivided funds of collective farms] Nedelimye fondy kolkhozov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1958. 31 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.3, no.22). (Collective farms--Finance) (MIRA 11:10)

DUDKIN, Fedor Ivanovich; FALALEYEVA, T.F., red.; GUBIN, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Ways of increasing labor productivity in the iron ore industry; example of miners in the Krivoy Rog Basin] Rezervy povysheniia proizovditel'nosti truda v zheleznorudnoi promyshlennosti; na primere rudnikov Krivorozhskogo basseina. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1958. 38 p. (Vsesoiuznoe bosbchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser. 3, no.2) (MIRA 11:4)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron mines and mining)

ARZUMANYAN, Anushavan Agafonovich; FALALEYEVA, ".F., red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Impoverishment of the laboring class in capitalistic societies] Obnishchanie rabochego klassa v kapitalisticheskom obshchestve. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1958. 47 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.3, no.12) (MIRA 11:6)

(Labor and laboring classes)

NEKRASOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; BOGATYRENKO, Z.S., red.; FALALEYEVA, T.F., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Chemistry in the national economy] Khimiia v narodnom khoziaistve. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1958. 47 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.3, no.40) (MIRA 12:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nekrasov).
(Chemistry, Technical)

KUMACHENKO, Yakov Stepanovich, prof., doktor ekon.nauk; FALALEYEVA, T.F., red.; GUBIN, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Characteristics of the transition period of the Chinese People's Republic] Osobennosti perekhodnogo perioda v Kitaiskoi Narodnoi Respublike. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1958. 59 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser. 3, no.s 36/37) (MIRA 11:3)
(China--Economic conditions)

VEKSLER, A.Z.; BULANOVA, A.I.; FALALEYEVA, T.N.

Effect of inhomogeneous magnet.zation. Nov.nauch.-issl.rab.po.met· VNIIM no.5:17-19 '64. (MIRA 18.3)

VEKSLER, A.Z.; PEN'KOV, N.V.; FALALEYEVA, T.N.

Phase-sensitive audio frequency voltmeter. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer. i izm. prib. no.74(67-75 '63. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Sverdlovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metrologii im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.

S/509/62/000/009/005/014
D207/D308

AUTHORS: Pavlov, I. M., Rastegayev, M. V. and Falaleyeva, Z. S.

TITLE: On recrystallization and grain growth at small critical deformations

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Trudy, no. 9, Moscow, 1962. Voprosy plasticheskoy deformatsii metalla, 96-104

TEXT: The available results on recrystallization of metals after deformation are contradictory mainly because non-uniform deformation usually occurring during tests complicates the physical mechanism. To avoid this complication the authors used uniform materials and M. V. Rastegayev's technique (cylindrical samples have asbestos-filled recesses in their plane ends and are compressed between plates), which produced uniform deformation. The tests were carried out on two alloys [Abstracter's note: Compositions and designations of the alloys are not specified] which were difficult to deform. No. 1 alloy was used in the form of annealed hot-forged rods,

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and No. 2 alloy in cast and annealed hot-forged states. Compression of cylinders (20 mm diameter and height) at 20 or 1200 - 1250°C produced deformations of 40 - 80%. It was followed by annealing at 1200 - 1250°C after the 20°C compression, and by quenching after the 1200 - 1250°C compression. Irrespective of the initial grain size (which ranged from 0.6 to 5.5 mm) and the temperature at which deformation was carried out, new grains appeared and grew at all stages of the treatments applied to the samples. When these new grains met, selective recrystallization (growth of some grains and not the others) took place. The experimental evidence does not support the hypothesis that selective recrystallization occurs at low values of the critical deformation (the deformation necessary to produce strong grain growth). Senior laboratory assistants R. F. Sharkova and V. M. Kondrat'yev took part in the experimental work. There are 5 figures.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4007047 S/2598/63/000/010/0245/0250

AUTHOR: Shelest, A. Ye.; Falaleyeva, Z. S.; Pavlov, I. M.

TITLE: Effect of cold working and annealing on the mechanical properties of AT-3 titanium alloy

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy*, no. 10, 1963. Issledovaniya titanovy*kh splavov, 245-250

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, AT-3 titanium alloy, AT-3 titanium alloy property, cold worked AT-3 alloy, annealed AT-3 alloy, strain hardening effect, annealing effect, titanium aluminum chromium alloy, iron containing alloy, silicon containing alloy, boron containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the effect of annealing temperature and the % deformation during cold working on the structure and mechanical properties of titanium alloy AT-3 (2.8-2.9% Al, 0.3% Fe, 0.41 Si, 0.78-0.80% Cr, 0.01% B) by means of X-ray analysis and tests of ultimate strength and relative elongation. Roentgenograms of samples annealed under various conditions are presented, as well as graphs relating the mechanical properties to % deformation during cold rolling and to annealing temperature following varying degrees of deformation. Before

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ACCESSION NR: AT4007047

annealing, the cold worked specimens showed a deformed structure; recrystallization began after annealing at 750C for 1 hr. followed by quenching in air, and was complete in samples annealed at 800C for 1 hr. and quenched either in air or in the furnace. In general, the strength increased and plasticity decreased with increasing deformation during cold rolling, while an increase in the annealing temperature had the opposite effect. The relationship between relative elongation and ultimate strength of AT-3 alloys shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure may be important in selecting the proper conditions for the manufacture of pipe from these alloys. Orig. art. has: 11 graphs and 4 roentgenograms.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Metallurgical Institute, AN SSSR)

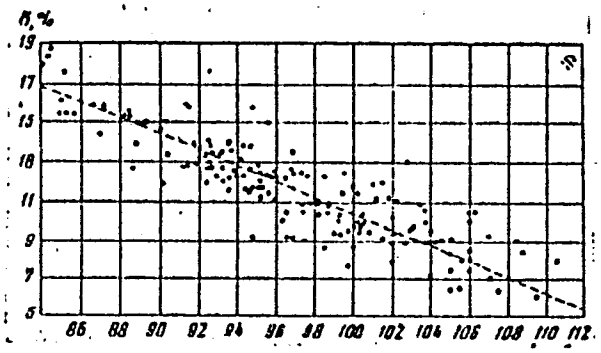
SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 27Dec63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4007047

ENCLOSURE: 01



Relationship between relative elongation and ultimate strength of titanium alloy AT-3. Ordinate in %, abscissa in kg/mm^2.

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L 9961-65 ENT(m)/T/ENP(b) ASD(m)-3 JD/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4046865 S/0000/64/000/000/0336/0341

AUTHOR: Pavlov, I.M. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Rastegayev, M.V.; Danil'chenko, A.N.; Zharov, V.M.; Falaleyeva, Z.S.; Kezis, V.Ya.; Dzugutov, M.Ya.; Vinogradov, Yu.

TITLE: Effect of primary thermoplastic treatment on the properties of a heat resistant alloy

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet po probleme zharoprochnykh splavov. Issledovaniya staley i splavov (Studies on steels and alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 336-341

TOPIC TAGS: thermoplastic treatment, heat resistant steel, steel upsetting, steel microsection, heat resistant alloy, strain hardening, impact toughness, stress rupture strength

ABSTRACT: Lately, many articles have been published on plastic deformation under pressure combined with thermal treatment to obtain metals of high strength. In almost all publications, the tested metal had previously undergone treatment under pressure. In the opinion of the authors of the present paper, special attention should be paid to the initial thermoplastic treatment. If the required properties are reached at this time, further treatment is unnecessary. Previously, the authors of this article investigated cast heat-resistant alloy B from an arc

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furnace by upsetting, thus obtaining various structural densities and grain boundaries affecting the heat resistance of the steel. In the given paper, heat-resistant alloy 8 was obtained by electric slag smelting. Thus, the initial cast structure was much better than the one described in the previous paper. The 8 alloy is complex and has a narrow interval for thermal treatment under pressure. The ingot (diam. 150 mm, length 600 mm) was cut into three equal parts of 150x200 mm. The parts were upset as shown in Figs. 1-3 of the Enclosure. The first two parts underwent the same degree of deformation, namely 0.844. The final contact coefficient (ratio of cylinder diameter to height) at the end of compression was 17.1. For the third part, the degree of deformation was 0.85 and the final contact coefficient was 12.9. Microsections showed that all three parts had a similar dense structure. Further, all three parts were cut into 20x20x70 mm samples for measurement of the yield point and strength. The third part had the highest values, while part two had the lowest. The second part had the highest impact toughness, while part 3 had the lowest. The stress-rupture strength after 100 hours was 14 kg/mm^2 for part 1, 16 kg/mm^2 for part 2 and 20 kg/mm^2 for part 3, which was verified by microstructural analysis; before 30 hours, the stress-rupture strength of part 1 was higher than that of part 2. It is noted in conclusion that thermoplastic treatment leads to high quality metals and alloys. The use of electric slag smelting improves the metal structure. Improvement of mechanical

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properties depends to a high degree on the correct choice of deformation procedure, which still requires further investigation. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

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ENCLOSURE: 01

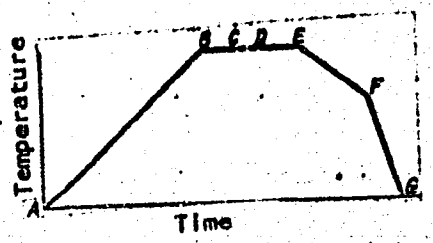

Fig. 1. Diagram of upsetting of part 1 of alloy B: AB-heating in furnace; BC-heating at given temperature; CD-upsetting in press; DE-heating in furnace; EF-slow cooling in glass wool; FG-air cooling.

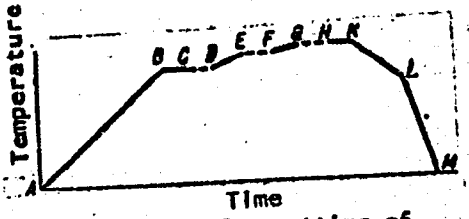

Fig. 2. Diagram of upsetting of part 2 of alloy B: AB-heating in furnace; BC-heating at given temperature; CD-upsetting; DE-heating in furnace; EF-second upsetting; FG-heating in furnace to temperature of G; GH-third upsetting; HK-heating in furnace to temperature of H; KL-slow cooling in glass wool; LM-air cooling.

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ENCLOSURE: 02

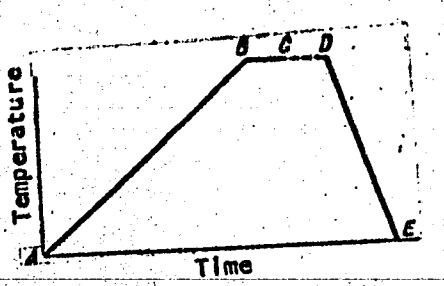

Fig. 3. Diagram of upsetting of part 3 of alloy B: AB-heating in furnace; BC-heating at given temperature; CD-upsetting during one stroke of press; DE-air cooling.

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